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"Nazi Book Burnings and the American Response," Is Topic of Lecture and Exhibition at the Library

Lyle Ryter, executive director, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, examines the exhibition. (National Park Service Photo by Bill Clark.)

Guy Stern, professor of Romance and Germanic languages and literature at Wayne State University, spoke on the topic, "Nazi Book Burnings and the American Response," on April 11 in conjunction with the opening of an exhibition on the same subject at the Library of Congress.

The Nazis staged the burning of tens of thousands of books they deemed un-German, decadent, Jewish, Marxist, or Bolshevik. Among the authors whose works were purged from libraries across the country were Heinrich Heine, Thomas Mann, Helen Keller, Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein, Jack London, Erich Maria Remarque, and Karl Marx. The lecture was sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. The exhibit, on the first floor of the Madison Building, includes examples of condemned books, pictures, contemporary newspaper accounts, editorial cartoons, posters, and

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Working Evenings in the Serial Record Division

The Serial Record Division, one of the largest and most diverse divisions in the Processing Services Department of the Library of Congress, has expanded its working hours to include an evening shift, placing greater emphasis on part-time employment for two groups of employees.

In addition, a contract staff of 15 is working evenings on the conversion of the Serial Record file to the SERLOC database. A total of 34 individuals are thus working full or part-time evening schedules.

The CONSER Minimal Level Cataloging Section, created in May 1985, consists of part-time employees working between the hours of 4 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. Serials Processing Unit 2 of the Processing and Reference Section, which recently celebrated its first anniversary, consists of both full- and part-time employees, working between the hours of 12 noon and 9:30 p.m. The contract staff works between the hours of 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. weekdays and 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Saturdays.

The CONSER Minimal Level Cataloging Section: Eugene Abbondelo (left), Lily Kecskes, Jean Hirons, Jean Bowers (seated), and Dale Kuehne.

Kimberly Dobbs, chief, Serial Record Division, cited several reasons for moving toward a broader use of alternative evening work schedules. Access to a fixed number of computer terminals and relieving congestion in the Serial Record file were primary reasons. Improved computer response time during non-peak hours was also a factor. In addition, division managers felt that significantly broadening the choice of work schedules would benefit staff members who wanted to go to school or follow other daytime pursuits and would maximize recruitment opportunities. Mr. Dobbs also pointed out the potential benefit to working parents.

The CONSER Minimal Level Cataloging Section (CMLC) was created to improve bibliographic control of microforms and serials that might not otherwise be cataloged or that would be significantly delayed because of a lower priority assignment. The most important time- and money-saving features of minimal level cataloging (MLC) are that a minimum of authority work is required, subject analysis is not required, and classification is not done. CMLC catalogers assign a "WMLC"-prefixed shelf number to all non-microform serials and these are housed in various divisions, the bulk of the collection being in the Serial and Government Publications Division.

Three general categories of serials are given minimal level cataloging: (1) newly selected serials that are of lower research value or that do not require subject headings (such as sports or craft-related periodicals, and college alumni directories); (2) reproduction microforms; and (3) the old serial cataloging arrearage or backlog.

Particular attention has been given to providing bibliographic access for microforms. During 1986 the entire staff worked on a project to identify uncataloged microform titles currently purchased by the Library from outside vendors or produced by the Preservation Microfilm Office. In addition, the staff has

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Bruce Tapper, Editor

been adding records for serial titles included in microform sets to the Library's MUMS database. Some of the sets already completed are the *History of Photography, History of Women,* and *Moody's Manuals on Microfiche.* The staff. The staff is currently working on the large and important *American Periodical Series.*

Serials Processing Unit 2 (SPU 2) was created as the result of a reorganization of the Processing and Reference Section. Four units now perform all accessioning, editing, searching, and serial record entry creation for incoming serials. Each unit is assigned an alphabetic portion of the Serial Record file. SPU 2 is responsible for letters E–L. In addition, telephone reference duties are shared by the units.

The evening unit was created with the idea that productivity would be higher after regular hours, when there would be less commotion and fewer distractions. After one year, this has proved to be the case. According to Dorothy Dickerson, assistant section head for evening operations, during the first six months after the reorganization, the backlog in letters handled by the unit decreased appreciably.

A major impetus for creating both units was the desire to provide part-time employment opportunities. This has been particularly beneficial to parents who want to divide the responsibilities of child-rearing and students attending classes during the day. One couple, Eugene and Linda Abbondelo, both work in the division. Ms. Abbondelo works full-time in the Processing and Reference Section during the day while Mr. Abbondelo takes care of their two young sons. Mr. Abbondelo works part-time in the CMLC Section at night. Although he describes their schedules as making them feel like "relay runners in some great unending race," he said the evening shift allows him to "participate in a direct and very meaningful way in the raising of my children on a daily basis, something which most fathers working eight and more hours per day are denied."

The Serials Processing Unit 2: (seated) Dorothyrene Dickerson (left), Lottie Brewer, Nina Fenton, and Sandra Pugh; (standing) Marcella Jones (left), Carrie Brunson, Paul Sayers, Donald Fay, Michael Cunningham, and Allen Johns.

From the division's perspective, more extensive use of part-time staff has worked out very well. It has been able to attract applicants not available for full-time employment. Part-time employees are typically highly motivated and possess diverse backgrounds and work experiences. Fatigue is often less a concern. Because the workday is not as disrupted with meetings, breaks, and lunch periods, part-time schedules can be more productive.

All agree that being free in the morning has definite advantages, such as sleeping late, avoiding rush hour, and attending to the necessities of life when not as many people are around. For parents, there is also the opportunity to participate in their children's school activities. Those not busy with child care take morning classes, paint, write, or do volunteer work.

The Serial Record Division during the day is described by one employee as "a busy, even hectic place. One can easily be distracted or overwhelmed by the fast pace, noise, and commotion generated by a large workforce sharing limited resources and working in a confined space." The division's pace slows down significantly at night. The files are quiet and uncrowded. Terminals are available. The atmosphere is generally more relaxed and, as hoped, has stimulated higher productivity. Carrie Brunson of SPU 2 says, "The office atmosphere is nicer; it seems as though everyone on the shift enjoys it. You can get more work accomplished."

There are other advantages besides the quiet and congenial atmosphere. Employees are allowed to park in the Madison Building garage on a space-available basis and earn a 10 percent night differential for hours worked after 6 p.m.

The major drawback of the schedule is obvious: working when everyone else is free is not always conducive to one's family or social life. Employees also miss out on many of the Library-sponsored

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Report from a Conference at the Library on Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States

The following is a report of a conference, "Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension," sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the School of Library Service, Columbia University, at the Library of Congress on October 29–31, 1987.

Few would dispute the important role that libraries play in the process of scholarly communication. Seen historically as evidence of high civilization, libraries have been indispensible as repositories of the records of human activity. But just as scholars, struggling with information overload, are at the same time adapting new technologies to their research, libraries are attempting to come to grips with new demands while managing their historical legacy of buildings, collections, catalogs, operating methods, modes of operation, and intellectual assumptions.

To investigate the historical dimension of the role of libraries in the scholarly enterprise, the Columbia University School of Library Service and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress invited 70 library historians, research librarians, intellectual historians, historians of education, sociologists of knowledge, historical bibliographers, and representatives of scholarly societies and foundations to hear nine scholarly papers and commentaries. Held at the Library of Congress on October 29–31, 1987, the interdisciplinary symposium honored the Centenary of Columbia's library school and the tenth anniversary of the Center for the Book.

Participants considered the actual contributions made to the processes of scholarly comunication by libraries and bibliographical enterprises, reexamined the intellectual and cultural assumptions upon which scholarly libraries and bibliographic services were developed, and analyzed the scholarly library as a social and cultural institution.

In her keynote address on October 30, Patricia Battin, president of the Commission on Preservation and Access, emphasized the tension between traditional library roles and the potential of new technologies. Research libraries have been "the vital connection, the basic infrastructure supporting widespread accessibility to the human record of creative thought and imagination, both horizontally across the society and vertically throughout history," she said. That connection for scholarship has been library collections, still 90 percent print-based, and served by 19th-century values and methods.

Using examples of current research that employs computer technologies in a growing number of fields, Ms. Battin asked how libraries will learn to cope with what seems to be "today's . . . head-long rush into appearing and disappearing technologies with no time to experiment, reflect, and make thoughtful decisions which will gracefully convey the past into the future." The preservation crisis facing libraries represents a paradigm, in her view, for the broad set of issues that demand attention, given that it presents both a potential disaster and an opportunity. The fragility of acid paper has put us in danger of losing at an alarming rate an enormous portion of our knowledge base. The opportunity lies, she said, "in the potential of new technologies, including the ease of hard copy publication on demand from digitized text, not only to afford broader access to knowledge heretofore unevenly available, but to utilize new formats in ways that enhance and facilitate new research directions." Ms. Battin concluded her remarks by describing the kinds of imaginative collaborative actions, innovative funding strategies, and creative managerial challenges that face today's librarians, scholars, university officers, and publishers. "It appears that we will lose the luxury of subsidized browsing as we have known it, the simplicity of the single format, the friendliness of the local comprehensive collections, the familiarity of one bibliographic control system—the card catalog—and a symbiotic relationship of mutual trust with the publishing industry," she remarked. "Are these traditions important?"

Session I: Libraries in the Scholarly Communication System

"Libraries have always been 'transparent,' . . . taken for granted, . . . not well-understood . . . and often essentially unappreciated," especially by historians who are not also librarians, said the next speaker, Phyllis Dain, professor in the Columbia University School of Library Service. Her overview of "Scholarship, Higher Education, and Libraries in the United States" suggested several questions for further exploration: To what extent did the growth of university libraries, "with their own internal dynamics and with reinforcement from other elements in the university . . . mirror that of the universities? How did the growth of professionalism in libraries relate to that taking place in all of scholarship and science? What were the underlying principles of collection development, and how were they applied?

Libraries may "tend to reflect rather than create intellectual trends," Professor Dain said. "It would be interesting nonetheless to know how (and if) availability of resources and the ways they were organized actually affected the interests and output of scholars. . . ." Public libraries did follow a mode of in-house, systematic, clearly purposeful selection, particularly in subjects—such as materials in non-western languages, business information, radical movements—that universities, before our own time, might not have collected in any significant way. Using the New York Public Library as a prime example, Professor Dain pointed to its growth as a national and international power, its "universal quality," similar to the great European national collections. Some urban libraries tried to fill a gap in services offered by university libraries, and this is a subject requiring more research.

"Libraries and librarianship have a life of their own," she concluded, "diverse and complex, at the same time as they are creatures of the intellectual and social structures and environments in which they function . . . . It is these intricate and problematical relationships, through time and across time, in one place and in many places, that we need to probe carefully and thoughtfully."

In his response to Professor Dain's paper, Roger Geiger, professor, Higher Education Program, Pennsylvania State University, affirmed "the lack of research that can connect the development of the role of libraries with broader currents

of intellectual life." He suggested that historians interested in academic libraries might follow three lines of inquiry: (1) a determination of the system-level characteristics of academic libraries (when did the innovations at one begin to affect activity at another?); (2) a resource-based interpretation of academic libraries (how did they adjust their mix of activities to the mix of their income sources?); and (3) a comparative study of libraries rather than explorations of histories of single institutions. Library historians, he concluded, can serve their peers in neighboring fields the best by developing "a solid and usable internal history of the development of academic libraries."

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, completed the morning session with a discussion, "The Library of Congress and American Scholarship, 1865–1939." Those years covered the administrations of Librarians of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford, the Library's great collection builder, and Herbert Putnam, who made "assisting forward the work of scholarship" a major goal of the Library. By establishing the centralization of all U.S. copyright deposit and registration activities at the Library, Spofford set the stage for development of its great research collections, not only in books and journals, but in maps, music, and prints. He prepared the Library for its role as a research library by producing book catalogs, welcoming the public, and pushing through the construction of the magnificent main building to house and service the collections. When Herbert Putnam took over in 1899, he began to hire scholars and subject specialists, aggressively acquired manuscript and foreign research materials, and raised private funding to supplement congressional appropriations, as well as to stimulate increased Federal support for intellectual and scholarly activity. The opening of the new Annex building set the stage for further improvements in service to researchers in the form of private study rooms and access to the stacks. The sale of catalog cards produced by the Library of Congress and other Library bibliographic services, the initiation of interlibrary loan services, and the production of descriptions of the Library's own resources were other ways in which Putnam began to render "aid to investigators" throughout the nation. His success in nationalizing the Library's collections and services promoted a national view of the relationship between scholarship and collections and stimulated cooperative efforts among librarians, scholars, and educators.

R. Kathleen Molz, Melvil Dewey Professor at Columbia's School of Library Service, responded to Dr. Cole's paper by expanding on the role of Melvil Dewey in the 1896 hearings on the organization of the Library of Congress. She emphasized Dewey's clear vision of the Library of Congress as the national library and speculated about Putnam's role, pointing out ways in which his national view was more limited and perhaps less imaginative than was necessary.

Session II: Scholarly Disciplines and the Communication of Knowledge

The afternoon session began with a consideration of "The Humanities in the Scholarly Communication System" by Charles Osburn, dean of libraries from the University of Alabama. Dr. Osburn traced the movement of humanities scholarship from the province of the broadly educated amateur to the university, where it became professionalized, increasingly specialized, and, since World War II, influenced by the academic science model for success and reward in the local academic bureaucracy and in the profession nationally. Stepping back to compare and contrast the two disciplines, he pointed out that "the only underlying principle held in common by science and humanities work is the quest for truth." Yet the humanities have "adopted some of the cosmetic trappings of science in a kind of mimicry probably forced by the changing circumstances of academia, which relies heavily on competitively sought Federal and state funds."

Dr. Osburn highlighted the differences in motivation for and use of scholarly communication in the humanities and sciences. "Humanistic work seems generally to lack structure and order," he said, unlike the sciences, and research shows that the bibliographical methods of historians are unsystematic. Librarians, having evolved out of a background of humanistic scholarship, are in fact "silent partners . . . in the business of humanistic scholarship and research." Feeling that that partnership has been weakened, Osburn called for its restoration and broadening to include science. New technologies are beginning to control the scholarly communication system, and care must be taken to prevent the system from being designed to meet the needs of science alone.

In responding to her colleague from the University of Alabama, Margaret Steig, professor in its Graduate School of Library Service, expanded on his example of citation analysis in the humanities and, agreeing with his hypothesis, said that "there is little motivation in the humanities to communicate." In her view, "scholars in the humanities do not appreciate the circular nature of scholarship" and are especially uninterested in bibliographic control, the library's method of disseminating their results. Nevertheless, librarians can significantly improve their role in serving the humanities scholar, for example by creating interdisciplinary, perhaps topically oriented, bibliographies and databases.

"Dependence on foreign research has been a characteristic of American science until quite recently," said Pamela Spence Richards, associate professor in the School of Communications, Information, and Library Studies at Rutgers University, in her opening remarks. She began her paper, "World War II and Access to European Scientific Information," with a capsule history of the pre-war growth of German science and continued with an account of the U.S. government's wartime strategies for ensuring the systematic acquisition and processing of foreign scientific information for military and civilian use. Coordinated by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications (IDC), a unit of the Office of Special Services (OSS), these efforts included making arrangements to microfilm enemy scientific journals from subscriptions purchased by local agents in London, Stockholm, Cairo, New Delhi, and Chungking, and reprinting many of them from the film for further distribution in the United States. An account of the German programs to secure U.S. periodicals followed, including a description of

the use of "microdots."

Uniquely qualified to comment on this paper, Frederick Kilgour, founder and trustee of OCLC, Inc., was a participant in the events recounted by Richards; he provided the audience with an informative memoir of his wartime activities.

Mary Niles Maack, associate professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles, turned the audience's attention to another part of the world, with her paper, "Scholarly Resources for the Study of the Third World: The Case of Africa." She reported that "a double information gap exists." American scholars have limited access to research originating in Africa because of the underdeveloped status of local publishing. At the same time, African scholars have limited access to materials issued abroad because of their high cost and the inability of local libraries to procure scarce foreign-exchange funds for such purposes. Professor Maack provided many specific examples of the "information gap" and called for increased scholarly attention to the Third World and its role in the communication process.

In his response, Philip G. Altbach, director and professor, Comparative Education Center, State University of New York at Buffalo, reinforced Prof. Maack's points about the lack of support for publishing in the Third World. For example, publishers in India often will not publish books of interest only to the Indian market. Instead, they will select those that will sell to libraries in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia.

Session III: Library Resources and the Uses of Knowledge

A consideration of "Preservation, Library Collections, and the Concept of Cultural Property" opened the symposium's third session. Paul N. Banks, associate professor in Columbia University's School of Library Service, began by noting that the "the idea that cultural property constitutes a category of objects of special significance to humankind and . . . thus requires special forms of protection is of relatively recent origin and has grown largely out of international law." Fortunately, manuscripts, books, archives, and libraries have always been included, but generally as collections, not individual items. In an overview of the historical origins and development of the concept, he provided examples of how the idea of cultural property emerged from "historical changes in human consciousness and attitudes toward tangible products of the human spirit," changes too often stimulated in response to threats of destruction through plunder and war. Actual legal provisions appeared only in the 19th century; the idea of universal responsibility for the protection of cultural property was formally suggested only after World War II, as part of the Unesco charter. Mr. Banks provided four current examples of ways in which countries are attempting to intervene in the protection of cultural property. While recognizing the tension between a library's desires both to provide service and to protect its collections, he concluded that "research libraries, as a whole, in their role as keepers of culture, must be considered cultural property, even if, as is most often the case, only a minority of individual items would by themselves be so considered."

Roger Bagnall, professor, Department of Classics and History, Columbia University, responded to Mr. Banks' thesis by reminding the group of the emotional terrain on which much of the discussion of cultural property rests, especially with regard to claims of national cultures. "Land has changed hands so often," he said, "that rival claims abound." Moreover, succeeding cultures have often destroyed or defaced the artifacts of earlier ones. Protection of cultural property should not rest on a modern nation's claim to a special relationship to artifacts found in its soil, he pointed out. "We need, rather, for France to protect Greek vases or Sumerian statues on the same basis as it does art work of the French middle ages; for the Turks to see French tapestries as having the same status as antique Turkish rugs." In Professor Bagnall's view, the more difficult question is the identification of cultural property. He reminded the group that since "our concepts of what constitutes material of documentary significance, or embodying creativity, have grown dramatically in the past half-century, the body of not-yet-noticed cultural property is much larger than that which is known. There is not space, time, or money to save it all, nor would anyone wish to. The concept of cultural property has little meaning in the absence of some sort of scarcity." He concluded by pointing out that "nothing will rescue us from the need to make constant and agonizing decisions about the artifact value of books."

In his paper, "Scholars, Librarians, and Special Collections," William L. Joyce, assistant librarian for Rare Books and Special Collections at Princeton University, linked the professionalization of American scholarship in the late 19th century with the growing authority and structure of the academic library and the library profession. The emergence of a scholarly canon influenced the antiquarian book trade and stimulated book collecting. As academic libraries were drawn into the process of acquiring private collections, they began to safeguard "collectible" items in their own collections. In the early 20th century, librarians began more vigorously to collect manuscripts, archives, and other primary sources, even as scholars broadened their concerns and moved away from complete reliance on source materials. "Now testimony suggests," he said, "that those [librarians] working with special collections materials have inverted the traditional procedure and are training scholars in the use of primary sources." A closer relationship between librarians and scholars is needed, he concluded.

Neil Harris, professor Department of History, University of Chicago, took issue with Mr. Joyce's identification of the creation of the academic rare book collections with expanding scholarship and the scholarly canon. As evidence, he pointed to the many specialized libraries outside the universities, such as historical societies, private collections open to the public (e.g., Newberry Library), and large personal collections, whose "special collections" were essential to scholars as early as 1900. He suggested that universities developed rare book collections for diverse reasons (for example, available income and prestige), perhaps less connected with the trends in professional scholarship emphasized by Mr. Joyce.

Wayne A. Wiegand, associate professor, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison, presented the symposium's final paper, "Research Libraries, the Ideology of

Reading, and Scholarly Communication, 1876–1900." The ideology of reading (how to read; what to read) influenced research libraries as much as public libraries, he contended, in the way they defined their responsibilities to research communities. But research librarians were not in control of the process. As universities developed and grew, the faculty continued to shape the content of libraries by demanding quantities of primary sources, although through class assignments and student evaluation they controlled how and what was read. "Good reading" was determined by peer review in the growing system of scholarly communication in the form of professional societies, disciplinary journals, and academic presses. Research librarians developed admirable professional expertise, but as long as they supplied what was demanded, they were not considered important players in the process. Mr. Weigand hailed research libraries "for saving segments of a larger cultural, literary, and intellectual heritage than the contemporary academic culture considers worthy of study," and cautioned them not to erase inadvertently "the record of existence of entire groups now functioning almost invisibly within contemporary society."

In his response, Richard Venesky, Unidel professor of Educational Studies, University of Delaware, highlighted the broad context into which Mr. Wiegand placed his study of research library development. By studying the history of research libraries within the wider context of post-Civil War America, and by focusing on the concept of an ideology of reading, Mr. Wiegand had linked library history to the study of literacy and to the general history of American print culture. Studies of reading pedagogy, reading habits, and the expansion of publishing provide both theoretical and empirical sustenance for a culturally based examination of research libraries. He closed the symposium by noting that Mr. Wiegand's paper was a welcome step toward affiliating the study of libraries with the emerging study of the history of the book.

–Nancy E. Gwinn
Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Serial Record *(Cont. from p. 163)*
activities geared to the normal daytime workers. In addition, there are no food services available in the building other than machines, and the police sometimes turn the lights out on them. And it often seems that the floors are being waxed just at the time one needs to make a trip to the rest room or leave for the evening.

Getting home late and riding the Metro at night can also be problematic. But overall safety in the division is far less a problem now than in previous times when one lonely staff member attended the telephone reference service.

Maintaining the energy to work till 9:30 p.m., for those who have already put in a full day, is not always easy. A CMLC Section member says, "Like any other job, some days it seems almost impossible to get through that four-hour period. During these trying times, I try to pick out something especially exciting to catalog–perhaps the *Annual Report of the Australian Parole Board*, or *Slaughterhouse Statistics of Argentina*." With titles like these, how could anyone fall asleep?

The alternative work schedules being used in the Serial Record Division have generally worked to the benefit of staff and the Library. The evening units enjoy a special esprit, are very productive, have extended the use of scarce equipment, and have reduced crowded working conditions in the Serial Record file. If the division had it to do over again, it would. Although it is not without its drawbacks, the overall results have been positive.

–Jean L. Hirons

Nazi *(Cont. from p. 161)*
manuscripts. The lecture and exhibit are part of the 1988 Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust sponsored annually by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. Professor Stern is an internationally recognized authority in 18th- and 20th-century German literature. His lecture on the Nazi book burnings drew on research he undertook for an article published in 1985 in the *Simon Wiesenthal Annual, "The Burning of the Books in Nazi Germany, 1933: The American Response."* In that article he observed that, "astute men and women, native Americans and recent emigres, writers, journalists, religious leaders, and average citizens were in the lead of their government in recognizing that the burning of the books foretold far worse conflagrations."

AMERICAN TREASURY

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This week's question, drawn from the CBS News "American Treasury" series, broadcast each weekday at 3:57 p.m. (EST) on the CBS Television Network, is:

What Supreme Court Justice was the actual author of both the majority *and* the dissenting opinions in a Supreme Court case?

The answer to last week's question is:

Early football developed from a soccer-like game, with mostly kicking, to a running game, which became so violent that in 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt ordered colleges to make it safer. The next year, college coaches introduced a new type of play–the forward pass.

STAFF NEWS

CRS Researcher Relishes Tough Assignments From the Congress

Alice Maroni takes the offensive when it comes to analyzing the budget of the Department of Defense. A senior researcher in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), Ms. Maroni was asked recently by Congress' Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus to analyze and brief interested staff on the proposed 1989 Department of Defense budget. It was, after all, the kind of request she deals with all the time as the Foreign Affairs analyst who, as part of the defense team, fills what has become the senior "defense budget slot."

This request, however, was different. The defense budget was scheduled to be released on Thursday morning, February 25; the briefing was to be held only 24 hours later, at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, the 26th.

Who is Alice Maroni, and why would she agree to take on this seemingly impossible task? Moreover, how did she accomplish it? Alice Maroni is one of a cadre of highly professional researchers and analysts in the Congressional Research Service that fields approximately 450,000 requests from Congress every year. Over the years, they have developed an enviable record of finding an elusive fact or developing the thoughtful analysis that helps Members of Congress and congressional committees do their jobs of legislating for the nation.

When Ms. Maroni was asked why she agreed to prepare a complex briefing for high-level congressional staff in a 24-hour time frame, she laughed and responded: "I was challenged by it. I've always wondered how people did instant analysis, and now I think I know."

Alice Maroni fills senior defense budget slot in CRS.

She was able to meet an incredibly tight deadline because her preparation actually began long before this particular task was assigned. In CRS, professional experience insures a readiness to respond.

Ms. Maroni came to the Library with an impressive background: she graduated from Mt. Holyoke College in 1975 with an undergraduate degree in political science. Before she continued her education, she took a year off and worked for the chief of staff of the U.S. Army in West Berlin (the Berlin Brigade) and with the U.S. Mission to NATO in Brussels. Both positions gave her a chance to see how the American defense establishment works overseas.

Then she went on to earn her master's degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, where she concentrated on economics and international security studies. In 1979 she came to Washington, D.C., as a summer

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intern with the CRS Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division as one of its Foreign and Defense Policy Research Associates.

Then after some months with a private firm, she applied for a position in the Foreign Affairs Division of CRS. "I liked the people, and I liked the kind of day I'd have with CRS," she said. It is a workday that varies; no one day is like the last. And she is not always locked into writing 60-page papers. She may have to prepare a briefing on a particular issue, or write a memo to explain an item in the defense budget, or as often happens she may work with congressional staff over the telephone. Ms. Maroni said that some of the most rewarding work she does is to work one-on-one with a Member of Congress or a staff member, "helping people understand an issue."

Modestly characterizing her defense-budget-analyst job as "an inch deep and a mile wide," Ms. Maroni often gets drawn into other questions that have defense-related or budget-related components. She also provides assistance to colleagues in her own division as well as to researchers in other sections of the Congressional Research Service. She sees her job as functioning as an in-house resource as well as serving clients on Capitol Hill.

Where does a senior researcher like Alice Maroni get her information? As do other CRS analysts, she has developed her own sources over the years, with contacts in the Pentagon, at the Office of Management and Budget, and in other organizations in Washington. Of course, she reads what is relevant as well, but as she points out, "a lot of information isn't written down."

Her expertise is often called on to answer questions about the "black budget"—the portions of the defense budget that finance secret projects—in which Members of Congress are very much interested. A lot of budget information is not classified, but it is not easy to ferret out from the regular budget documents—and that's where Ms. Maroni can help.

Not every project Ms. Maroni undertakes, though, sees the light of day. For example, she said, she once worked closely with a committee chairman who wanted to offer an amendment to a piece of legislation. She did the necessary background research and then met with him and with his staff for briefings. They reviewed arguments, possible opposition, and the best time to offer the proposed amendment. Ultimately, the member decided not to offer the amendment after all.

When a proposed $299.5 billion budget was released, Alice Maroni was prepared to offer an instant analysis to congressional staff.

As a CRS researcher, Ms. Maroni said her job is to provide background research and analysis from "behind the scenes," working for both sides of the aisle (Democrats and Republicans) and for junior and senior aides. Sometimes she even helps to frame responses to constituents.

On February 25, Ms. Maroni tapped her experience in order to provide her "instant analysis" of the proposed 1989 defense budget. She knew from the November 1987 budget summit what the top numbers for national defense programs were going to be—$299.5 billion. She knew, too, which issues the legislative assistants would likely be most interested in. She spent the week before the budget was released deciding on her tactics and mapping out her strategy. She wanted her analysis to include the high points of the budget; to examine new policies and issues in the budget; and to try to assess the focus of policy debates from the budgetary point of view. She worked until 11 p.m. Wednesday, February 24, to conceptualize her attack on the budget; when it was released the next morning she was ready for her assault. She then stayed at the Library until 2:30 a.m. Friday to complete her analysis.

By briefing time at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, Alice Maroni was armed with a 10-page handout of tables and graphs; she spoke formally for 20 minutes to present her analysis of the highlights of the 1989 defense budget and fielded questions for an hour. There were approximately 60 congressional staff members from the House and Senate present at the briefing, which was organized by the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus. Most of them were legislative assistants who work on defense policy issues. Her briefing drew high praise from the executive director of the caucus.

Alice Maroni is a CRS analyst who loves her job because, she said, "it can be very rewarding." She also understands that the everyday requests she answers as an almost anonymous voice on the other end of the telephone are just as important as the high-visibility briefing she prepared on the defense budget. As she observed with a wry smile, "I sometimes think when we're doing our job the best, we anticipate congressional needs and contribute in an unsung manner to the debate."

– Helen Dalrymple

STAFF NEWS

American Folklife Center Trustees Retire

William L. Kinney, Jr., and Jeanne Guillemin recently retired from the board of trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress. Both had served as chair of the board, and each had completed a six-year term. Honored at a reception, they were presented with traditional redware plates, which were designed with the center's tree-of-life emblem and produced by Turtle Creek Pottery in Ohio.

Wellness Fair Scheduled for May 11

Circle May 11 as the day to learn how to stay well.

The Health Services Office of the Library of Congress will sponsor its fifth Wellness Fair for Library employees from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Mumford Room of the James Madison Memorial Building. Free tests for diabetes, anemia, hearing, and heart-and-lung functions will begin at 11 a.m. There will be a drawing for a free complete health evaluation by the Providence Wellness Institute.

The purpose of the fair is to provide free information to help employees improve their health and well-being. Representatives of various health organizations will provide information on exercises, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), infertility, and mental well-being.

Everett Johnson and Willie Newton Receive 25-year Service Awards

Pins for 25 years of Federal service have been awarded to Everett Johnson, head of the Collections Improvement Section, and Willie Newton, foreman in the Collections Maintenance Section, Collections Management Division.

John Broderick, former assistant Librarian for Research Services, presented the pins March 8. Also present were Elizabeth Stroup, former director for general reference; Steven J. Herman, chief, and Emmett G. Trainor, assistant chief, Collections Management Division; and Dwight Moore, general foreman of the Collections Maintenance Section.

Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Newton had served in the military before coming to the Library. Mr. Johnson was in the Navy from June 1957 through October 1960, and Mr. Newton served in the Air Force from December 1962 through December 1966.

Mr. Johnson began his Library career in December 1960 in the Photoduplication Service, where he was a searcher until December 1967. From July 1968 through February of 1973, Mr. Johnson attended the University of Arizona, where he obtained his library degree. During this same period he worked in the university library. He returned to the Photoduplication Service at the Library of Congress in May of 1973. After a brief period, he was promoted and transferred to the Loan

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STAFF NEWS

Katharine Brand, Formerly Custodian of Wilson Papers, Dies

Katharine Edith Brand, formerly a librarian in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress from 1944 to 1956, died March 7 at the Virginian retirement home in Fairfax, Va.

A native of South Dakota, Miss Brand received her secondary education in Oregon and Connecticut. She graduated from Smith College in 1921 and from Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School in Boston in 1923.

In 1925 she moved to Amherst, Mass., where she became secretary and research assistant to Ray Stannard Baker, who was the authorized biographer of Woodrow Wilson and the editor of his papers. In 1939 she accompanied the Wilson papers to the Library of Congress and was the privately supported custodian of them until 1944, when she was appointed to the Library staff as a specialist in contemporary American history. From 1950 to 1956 Miss Brand was head of the recent Manuscripts Section. For a period of several months, she acted as assistant chief of the division.

At the time of her resignation, an article in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (vol. 15, no. 12, March 19, 1956) noted that "The public service generally, the Library of Congress collectively, and the Manuscripts Division particularly are grateful to Miss Brand for the years of her association. Her contributions have been significant; they will be enduring. To her, more than any other individual, are due the development, application, and standardization of those technical procedures whereby large bodies of personal papers are organized, described, and adapted to meet the broadest needs of intensive research . . . . Katharine Brand has endowed every undertaking with part of herself—with energy, competence, loyalty, discrimination, wisdom, integrity and a great heart."

Miss Brand prepared, under contract, the provenance essay on the papers of Woodrow Wilson, which was published in 1973 in the *Index to the Woodrow Wilson Papers*. The Wilson collection is one of the Library's most widely used collections of Presidential Papers.

Katharine Brand helped found the Patrick Henry branch of the Fairfax County Library and was a member of the Friends of the Library in Vienna. She was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Association of University Women, and the editorial board of the Society of American Archivists.

There are no immediate survivors.

Joseph En-Pao Wang, Former Cataloger, Dies

Joseph En-Pao Wang, formerly of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, died on March 9 at his home in Sun City West, Ariz. He is survived by his wife, Lucy; and by two sons, Anthony, also of Arizona, and Vincent, of Springfield, Va.

Mr. Wang received a B.A. degree from Catholic University of Peking, China, in 1932; an M.A. degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1941; and a B.L.S. degree from Syracuse University Library School in 1943. He was a senior cataloger of western books for six years at Catholic University of Peking. He served for a year each at the Brooklyn Public Library as a reference librarian and at the University of Pennsylvania Library as cataloger and organizer of its Chinese collection. Entering the Library of Congress in 1945, he worked for 12 years as cataloger and senior cataloger in the former Orientalia Division before joining the Descriptive Cataloging Division as a senior cataloger on February 9, 1957. When a reorganization in late 1957 established the Far Eastern Languages Section, he became assistant section head and on August 7, 1961, was promoted to its head, the position from which he retired on December 30, 1977.

Johnson, Newton *(Cont. from p. 170)*
Division. He then was promoted to the Exchange and Gift Division for a little more than a year before returning to the Loan Division, where he remained until March of 1982. Mr. Johnson then transferred to the Collections Management Division as head of the Special Search Section. In October 1985 he was transferred to the position he now holds as head of the Collections Improvement Section in the same division.

Mr. Newton began his Library career in the former Documents Expediting Project in the Exchange and Gift Division in December 1967. In 1971 he was promoted to Collections Maintenance Worker in the Office of the Assistant Director for Preservation. In September 1978, Mr. Newton and the entire Collections Maintenance Section were transferred to the Collections Management Division. In 1979 he advanced to the position of work leader and in 1982 was promoted to foreman of the Collections Maintenance Section. Mr. Newton received a Special Achievement Award in 1981 for his role in the orderly relocation of collections to the James Madison Memorial Building.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, April 26

☐ "Information Technology: Humanity of Hype?" presented by a consortium of Washington, D.C., area library groups. Mumford Room, 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. For information on registration fee, call Gwen Wiggins at (202) 727-1101.

☐ "American Theatrical History and the Unpublished Dramatic Works from the Copyright Warehouse," Walter Zvonchenko, theater reference librarian, Performing Arts Library. LC Professional Association (LCPA). Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, April 28

☐ "A New Look at Motivation" (film), LCPA) Special Interest Group on Management. Room LM 654 a/b, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ "Library Automation in Israel," Elhanan Adler, assistant director, Library of the University of Haifa. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ The Juilliard String Quartet. Free; no tickets required. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Friday, April 29

☐ The Juilliard String Quartet. Free; no tickets required. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, May 3

☐ "J. Franklin Jameson, the Manuscript Division, and Historical Scholarship in Washington, D.C., 1905-37" (illustrated), Jacqueline A. Goggin and Morey D. Rothberg, editors of the J. Franklin Jameson papers. LCPA. Mumford Room, 12 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Wednesday, May 4

☐ "Overview of Home Nursing and Home Health Care," Emily Beady, Visiting Nurses Association of Northern Virginia. Room LM 403, 12 noon. **For staff.**

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